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for the impression to be created. In some cases, after she had held the card for some time and failed to read it, she laid it down, took up another, and called it by the name of the card laid down, showing that the impression from it had just been received. Any entirely opaque object placed between her eyes and the card prevented her reading it. She could not see objects to one side of the range of her eyes; e.g., behind her head.

All the phenomena seemed to point to the theory that she had an extraordinary exaltation of vision rather than any extra-sensual power, and I am at present inclined to adopt this explanation.

I have not been able to repeat this experiment. Mr. Carpenter refused to allow his wife to repeat it, as it injured her health. My friend, Dr. E. S. Bates of this city, has a lady acquaintance who has, he says, the same power. Dr. Beard told me a year ago that similar experiments had been tried by some friends of his in Boston.

I believe that the above experiment was the first successful one in which this power of *clairvoyance* was so carefully tested in broad daylight, with every possible source of error excluded. We were none of us able to see how any trick could have been played; nor was there any object for trickery, as no money was paid, and the experiment was only allowed as a special favor.

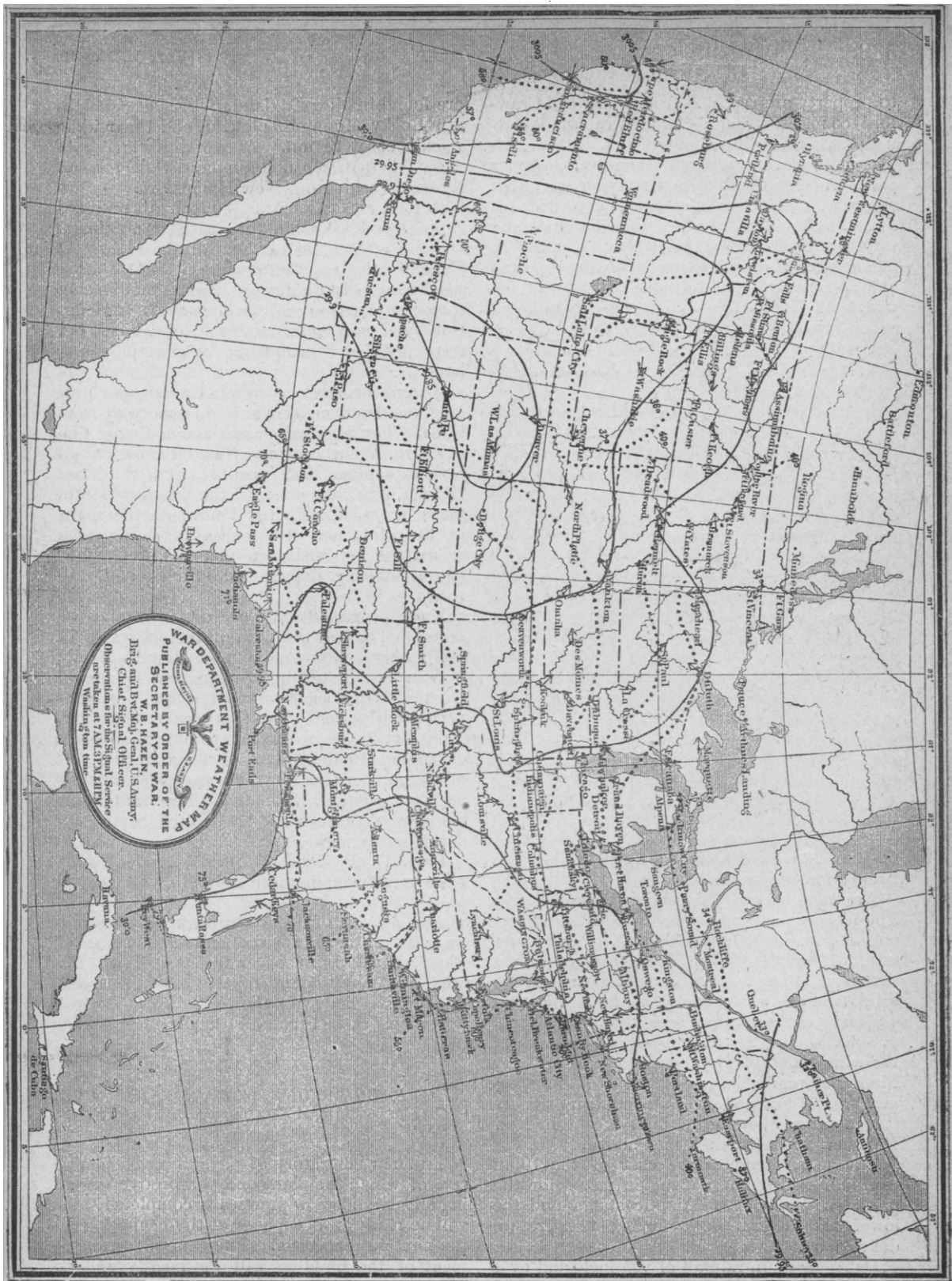
I venture, therefore, to submit the account which is here written out in full for the first time. It is quite possible that this power of exaltation of vision may explain many cases of so-called 'transferred impression;' at any rate, experimenters like Messrs. Gurney and Myers should be aware of its probable existence.

C. L. DANA, M.D.

THE WEATHER IN APRIL, 1883.

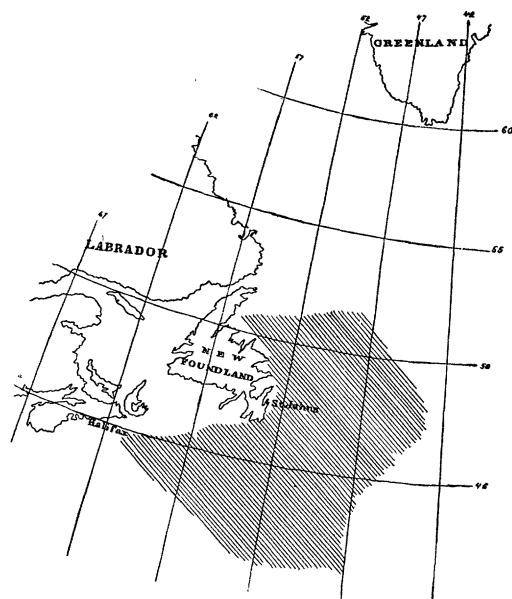
THE most marked storm of the month appeared on the North Pacific coast on the 18th. Crossing the Rocky Mountains, it was central in Colorado on the 21st, and passed off the Atlantic coast on the 23d. On the 21st, pressures below twenty-nine inches (lower than before noted in this region in twelve years) were recorded in and near Colorado. Attending this depression were exceedingly severe local storms and tornadoes, which form the main feature of the weather this month. These were specially severe in Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. In the latter two states, from two hundred to three hundred people lost their lives. In Colorado a passenger-train was

thrown from the track near Como on the 21st; at Pueblo the storm began at 2 p.m. of the same date, and was the worst ever known there: several houses were unroofed. Kansas reports a tornado at Kingman on the night of the 20th: it struck Lun City at 2 A.M. of the 21st, destroying five houses, and killing two people; hailstones nine inches in circumference fell in Harper county; at New Bedford three houses were blown down, and one person was killed. Iowa was visited by tornadoes during the nights of the 21st and 22d: these destroyed farmhouses, and some lives were lost. Mississippi reports a tornado at 1.10 p.m. of the 22d, near Starkville: its width was three hundred yards, and within it every thing was levelled to the ground; one life was lost. The most terrible disaster from this cause occurred in Wesson and Beauregard, about a hundred and forty miles south-south-west of Starkville. Wesson, a town of seventeen hundred inhabitants, was struck at 3.15 p.m. of the 22d. Twenty-seven houses were destroyed, sixty people injured, and thirteen were killed. At Beauregard, with six hundred inhabitants, the tornado, lasting fifteen minutes, destroyed every dwelling and store, seriously injured forty, and killed twenty-nine people. Clay county was visited by two tornadoes,—one at noon, and the other at 1 p.m. of the 22d; both were violent, causing loss of life and property. In Monroe and neighboring counties to the north, a number of persons were killed. In Jefferson county the tornado is reported at 11 A.M. of the 22d: it was two hundred yards wide, and swept every thing before it. There was some loss of life. Ten people were killed at Harrisville, seven near Morton, and two at Calcedonia. The storm passed east of Natchez at about 10.30 A.M., and east of Monticello (nearly destroyed by the tornado of April 21, 1882) at 11 A.M., 22d. The track was about two hundred yards wide. There was some loss of life. In Alabama, at Talledega, a train was blown from the track. In Georgia the storm, accompanied by hail, began at Americus between 3 and 4 p.m., 22d. As far as known, the track was narrow. Buildings were blown down, and some persons killed. The next morning, between 6 and 7, a tornado passed through Emanuel county, about a hundred and twenty miles east-north-east from Americus: all houses in its track were swept away, two persons killed, and several injured. A like storm-wind was felt in Dodge county about the same time. In Dougherty county the track was about a quarter of a mile wide. Eight persons were killed, and twenty injured. Loss of life and great damage



MONTHLY MEAN ISOBARS, ISOTHERMS, AND WIND-DIRECTIONS, APRIL, 1883. REPRINTED IN REDUCED FORM
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to property are reported from Clark and Crawford counties. South Carolina reports a tornado at Bishopville about 8 A.M. of the 23d. The main track was about a hundred and fifty yards wide, and within it every thing was swept away. North Carolina reports a tornado at 7 A.M. of the 23d, with a path a hundred and fifty yards wide and about four miles long. In Tennessee, winds of great violence are reported at Chattanooga from 4.40 to 5.10 P.M. of the 22d. At Knoxville, 3.75 inches of rain fell



on the 22d, which is the greatest fall in twenty-four hours for five years.

Accompanying is the iceberg chart for April. The icebergs appear to have been most numerous between latitude 41.5° and 43.5°, and longitude 51° and 49° W. This region is less extensive than in April, 1882; and, while solid field-ice was reported as far as latitude 44° last year, none was seen this. The map, p. 537, shows, that, as usual in this month, the winter area of high pressure in the Rocky Mountain region is giving way to the summer area of low pressure. The mean pressure is generally below the normal, except in New England, where it is .07 inch above.

The mean temperature east of the 100th meridian was 1.95° above the mean for the past ten Aprils, the Atlantic states and the lower lake region only, having temperature deficiencies.

Deficiencies in rainfall of .05 inch and over

are found in New England, upper lakes, northern Rocky Mountain plateau, and the middle Pacific coast region. Above thirty inches of snow fell in Cisco and Summit, Cal., and on Mount Washington, New Hampshire.

A total air motion of 23,900 miles is reported from Mount Washington, with a maximum velocity of 88 miles per hour on the 11th. At Cape Mendocino, California, on the 15th, the wind rose to 120 miles per hour, when the anemometer cups were blown away. 124 cautionary signals were displayed, of which 91% were justified by winds 25 or more miles per hour.

Severe freshets occurred in Canada and New England from melting snows as much as from rains. The Mississippi was above danger-line at Cairo, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, but no serious damage had resulted. On the 21st, Helena, Ark., experienced the heaviest rain in many years. Nashville, Tenn., on the night of the 21st, had five inches of rain, which raised the river sixteen feet in twenty-four hours, causing damage to bridges and railroads.

Two prominent auroral displays may be noted. The less brilliant, on the 3d, was generally observed in Canada and New England; it was also noted in Washington Territory. On the 24th was observed the more brilliant and extensive one. This was seen at Nashville, Tenn., at 7.50 A.M., as an arc of whitish light extending to the height of 9° and over 40° of the northern horizon: it was seen as far west as Fort Benton, Montana. Less important displays were seen in the United States on nearly every night.

Prof. D. P. Todd of Amherst reports sunspots most prominent on the 15th, and least so on the 30th.

At 8.50 A.M. of the 2d, two light earthquakes were felt in San Francisco, and at 2.36 A.M. of the 12th a heavy shock was felt at Cairo, Ill. *The New York herald* reports a severe shock in Catania, Sicily, on the 3d, and *Nature* reports a shock in Finland at 9 A.M. of the 8th.

NEW LABORATORY FOR PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE new laboratory of physics and chemistry, of which the plans and perspective drawing are given, is now practically completed, and will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next autumn term. The general arrangement of the building will be readily under-